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TURTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



Annual Reports

of the

Medical Officer of Health

(James Cumming, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.)

and

Chief Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager

(Walter L. Wardle,
M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H., A.I.Hsg., A.M.Inst.P.C.)

FOR THE YEAR 1960

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FOR THE YEAR 1960

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Medical Officer of Health, 1960

COUNCIL OFFICES,
BROMLEY CROSS,
NEAR BOLTON.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my Annual Report for the year 1960. The general health of the community is satisfactory.

The first section of the Report deals with vital statistics, and from these it will be seen that the infantile mortality rate of 21.1 is lower than the rate for England and Wales, which is 21.7. The average for the past 5 years in Turton is 24.5.

The incidence of infectious disease was only half that of 1959. The only deaths from notifiable diseases were those occurring from acute pneumonia.

Heart disease still continues to be the greatest cause of death. The adjusted death rate from all causes, 14.1, is higher than last year's, and is slightly higher than that for the whole of the country. There were no deaths recorded from maternal causes, and there have not been any for eleven years.

The number of deaths occurring from malignant causes was 28, three higher than last year.

The adjusted birth rate is higher than that of 1959 and is higher than that averaged during the past five years (13.9).

Diphtheria was again absent from the numbers of notified infectious diseases and once more proves the efficacy of a high percentage of immunisation undertaken by the local Health Authority.

The ambulance and hospital services continue to work satisfactorily.

In conclusion, I have pleasure once again to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members for their continued support and encouragement in Public Health matters.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES CUMMING,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District covers an area of 17,335 acres.

The population was, according to the preliminary census of 1951, returned as 10,950, and the last Registrar General's estimate of the resident population was 13,320.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1960 was 4,766.

The rateable value was £141,363, and a penny rate yields a sum of £518.

The social conditions, mainly artisan classes, although new buildings in the area for private ownership is gradually changing parts of the district. Chief industries are cotton spinning, dyeing, light engineering, stone quarries and farming.

EMPLOYMENT

The chief employment is in Textile Manufacture, Bleachworks, Dyeworks and Stone Quarries, Paintworks, Saw Mills and Farming.

Men employed at the Stone Quarries are subject to Silicosis. They undergo a medical examination periodically by Government Inspectors, and they get compensation if they are found to be suffering from Silicosis.

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

		Total	M.	F.	
Legitimate	.. ..	229	108	121	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, mid-1960:—
Illegitimate	.. ..	8	4	4	
Total	.. ..	<u>237</u>	<u>112</u>	<u>125</u>	
					Crude 17.8
					Adjusted 17.8
Still births	.. .	-	-	-	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births Nil
Deaths	.. .	180	100	80	
					Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population:—
					Crude 13.5
					Adjusted 14.1

Deaths from puerperal causes:—								<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births</i>
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Total Maternity Mortality	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

Deaths of Infants under one year of age, 4 M. 1 F.

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births 21.1

Neo-Mortality:—

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age 5

Mortality rate per 1,000 live births 21.1

Mortality Rates per 1,000 est. population:—

Respiratory T.B. Nil

Malignant Neoplasms, etc. 2.10

(Items 10 to 15 incl., page 4)

Population: For:—
 Birth Rate } 13.320
 Death Rate }

Year	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality			
									Total		Neo-natal	
	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 population	No. registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 total births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births	No. of deaths registered	Rate per 1,000 live births
1960	237	17.8	180	14.1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	21.1	5	21.1
1959	195	15.7	151	12.2	5	25.0	Nil	Nil	7	35.9	7	35.9
1958	158	13.6	200	17.2	4	24.7	Nil	Nil	5	31.6	3	19
1957	158	14.2	172	15.5	3	19	Nil	Nil	3	19	3	19
1956	155	14.1	189	17.2	2	13	Nil	Nil	1	6	1	6
1955	132	12.1	172	15.8	6	43	Nil	Nil	4	30	4	30
1954	136	12.5	192	17.6	2	14	Nil	Nil	4	29	2	15

The Registrar-General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which should be used when comparing the vital statistics of one area with another. The figures for this area are as follows:—

Adjusted { Death Rate (comparability factor, 1.04)
 Live Birth Rate (comparability factor, 1.00)

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR
 TURTON, LANCASHIRE AND ENGLAND AND WALES

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Turton:—				
Average, 1955-1959 	13.9	15.4	Nil	24.5
1960 	17.8	13.5	Nil	21.1
Lancash re, 1960.. 	17.0	12.6	0.45	25.0
England and Wales, 1960	17.1	11.5	0.39	21.7

CAUSE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

The following table shews the causes and sex distribution of deaths of Turton residents This information does not include non-civilian deaths.

Cause of Death							Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
3.	Syphlitic disease	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
6.	Meningococcal Infections	..	..	..	..	..	0	0

<i>Cause of Death</i>								<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
11.	„ „ lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	0
12.	„ „ breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	4
13.	„ „ uterus	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
15.	Leukæmia, aleukæmia..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	16
18.	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	11
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
20.	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	17
21.	Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	6
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0
All causes								100	80

There were 5 deaths of infants under one year of age, two less than last year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 21.1 per 1,000 live births. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 21.7. The cause of deaths of the infants is given below.

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Cause of death</i>			
Male	4 days	..	..	..	Haematuria: Congenital Heart
Male	1 week	..	..	..	Prematurity
Male	1 day	..	..	..	Bronchopneumonia
Female	9 hours	..	..	..	Atelectosis Prematurity
Male	2 days	..	..	..	Intracranial haemorrhage

General Provision of Health Services in Turton

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These facilities are available at the following:—

- Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Preston.
- Public Health Pathological Department, Royal Infirmary, Bolton.
- Melling & Arden, Analytical Chemists, Hr. Broughton, Nr. Manchester.

Sputum examinations for Tuberculosis are still carried out by the Lancashire County Council under the Tuberculosis scheme.

The following specimens were examined during the year:—

	<i>Public Hlth Lab. M/c</i>	<i>Preston Lab.</i>	<i>Melling & Arden</i>	<i>Bolton</i>
Diphtheria Swabs: Throat	0	0	0	0
Nose	0	0	0	2
Dysentery and Typhoid—Fæces ..	0	0	0	25
Milk for T.B.	0	12	0	10
Milk for B.Coli	0	4	0	10
Milk for Br. Abortus	0	0	0	14
Water—Bacteriological	0	0	0	10
Chemical	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	1

AMBULANCE SERVICES

These services are now provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946, by the local Health Authority (in this case the Lancashire County Council), who have made arrangements with the Bolton Corporation to serve the district.

The service will provide for the following types of cases:—

- (a) Emergency Services—That is to say, persons meeting with accidents or suffering from sudden illness wherever this may take place, and maternity patients.
- (b) Non urgent cases who require transport to hospital or from one hospital to another or to out patient departments and clinics, or from hospital to their homes, and cases of a similar nature.
- (c) Infectious cases—The ambulance service will convey to and from hospitals all patients suffering from infectious disease.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

From the 4th July, 1948, the hospitals were transferred to the control of the Minister of Health through Regional Hospital Boards. All hospitals are, therefore, available for the use of the district.

TUBERCULOSIS

Cases of Tuberculosis are admitted to various sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board. This scheme is administered by that Board and the Lancashire County Council; and a close liaison is maintained between the Tuberculosis Officer and the Department.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year 1960 (after correction subsequently made either by the notifying medical practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital). The table also includes particulars of the total deaths due to infectious diseases.

Disease	Cases notified and accepted										Total deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Years									
		Under 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65	
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	16	—	—	7	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranous Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding German Measles)	74	1	11	24	37	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	36	2	8	11	13	—	—	2	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal).. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—											
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria:—											
Contracted in this country	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contracted abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	134	3	20	42	59	4	3	2	1	0	5

The following table gives the comparative incidence of Infectious Diseases (excluding tuberculosis) during the past five years:—

Disease	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	3	7	6	42	16
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	1	—	—	—	—
Measles	17	237	1	193	74
Whooping Cough	36	7	—	14	36
Acute Pneumonia	2	5	5	3	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis:—					
Paralytic	—	2	—	1	—
Non Paralytic	2	1	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica.. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	1	2	1
Dysentery	2	1	2	3	5
TOTALS	65	261	15	258	134

Notified cases of Infectious Diseases during the year. Wards:—

Disease	Bel- mont	Egerton	Eagley	Bromley Cross	Brad- shaw	Edg- worth	Chapel- town	Total
Scarlet Fever	0	0	7	3	3	3	0	16
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	4	13	13	28	16	0	74
Whooping Cough.. ..	0	1	22	8	4	1	0	36
Erysipelas	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Tuberculosis:—								
Pulmonary	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	4
Non-Pulmonary ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Acute Pneumonia.. ..	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Poliomyelitis:—								
Paralytic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Paralytic ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	5
Puerperal Pyrexia.. ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meningococcal Infections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typhoid Fever	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	6	43	26	39	22	2	139

DIPHTHERIA

There were no notified cases during the year, which means that there has been no notified case of diphtheria in the past nine years.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The scheme for immunising children up to 15 years is being vigorously proceeded with and under it the following children have been treated either at the various schools and Clinics, at the Council Offices, or at my surgery, and in this connection I appreciate very much the co-operation given by headmasters and teachers in the area, in making the scheme known.

During the year the following children were immunised with A.P.T.:—

Under 5 years	Between 5 and 15 years
203	8

In addition, 304 booster injections were given.

The maintenance of a high percentage is most desirable, and I hope that it may be kept by continuing to make the scheme and its benefits more widely known by advertising in every possible way and with the help of the Clinics and the Health Visitor.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS

Poliomyelitis vaccination in 1958 was extended to include all persons born in 1933 or later, all expectant mothers, medical and hospital staff and their families. During the year 794 persons received injections.

DYSENTERY

In the year under review (1960) there were only 5 cases recorded. These cases were of a mild origin and negative stool samples were reported within a matter of 4 days.

TUBERCULOSIS

The new cases and mortality were as follows:—

Age Period				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-5	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-10	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10-15	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15-20	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-25	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25-35	..	..	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
35-45	..	..	..	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
45-55	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55-65	..	..	..	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
65 and upwards	..			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
				<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
				4		1		0		0	

The results of the mass Radiography Unit survey in Turton were published during the year. The survey X-rayed 2875 examinees. The survey discovered five active cases of tuberculosis, two cases of tuberculosis requiring occasional supervision, two cases of active neoplasms (malignant). These figures are slightly above the national average and illustrate the value of rural surveys.

The number of new cases is gradually declining. The protection compared in recent years by B.C.G. Vaccination of the school children should accelerate the present decrease of incidence in the susceptible young adult age group.

All cases of tuberculosis are visited. The houses and premises are inspected, the social and domiciliary conditions investigated and auxiliary assistance is given when necessary. Insanitary conditions are remedied if found.

The houses are fumigated when it is required and all necessary measures are taken in order to prevent the spreading of infection.

Pathological specimens which require bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The general health services available for the district are:—

Maternity and Child Welfare	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Walsh's Institute, Harwood. 2nd and 4th WEDNESDAYS in month, 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Belmont. 1st Monday in month, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Ante-Natal Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS—FORTNIGHTLY, 2 p.m.—4 p.m.
Minor Ailments Clinic	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Ophthalmic Session	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS, 10 a.m.—12 noon.
Orthopædic Dental	The Mount, Station Road, Kearsley (by appointment). Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS 10 a.m.—4 p.m.
Tuberculosis	Health Visitor (Tuberculosis): Mrs. H. Longson, 19/23, Darley Street, Farnworth.
Audiometric Service	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross. ALTERNATE MONDAYS
Hospital Services:—	Bolton Royal Infirmary. Tel. No. 22488.
(1) General	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444.
(2) Infectious Diseases	Hulton Lane Isolation Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 61431. Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury. Tel. No. Bury 116.
(3) Maternity	Bolton District General Hospital. Tel. No. Bolton 22444. Haslam Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 41177. Havercroft Maternity Home, Victoria Road, Bolton. Tel. No. Bolton 40808. Heaton Grange Maternity Home, Chorley New Road, Bolton Tel. No. Bolton 43411.

Procedure for booking maternity accommodation is as follows:—

Bolton District Gen. Hospital	For persons not resident in Bolton, application must be made through the Divisional Health Offices, Leigh Road, Leigh.
Maternity Homes	Application must be made to the Sister in charge of the Home to which admission is desired, between the hours of 2 p.m. and 4 p.m., Mondays to Fridays.

Out-patient Clinics:—

General	Bolton Royal Infirmary.—New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant and prior appointments must be made through the Appointments Office (Bolton 26789). 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Mondays to Fridays; 9 a.m. to 12 noon, Saturdays.
Tuberculosis	Civic Centre, Bolton.—Mondays to Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon. (New patients must have a note from their Medical Attendant).
Venereal Diseases Clinic:	Civic Centre, Bolton. MALES 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. each week day; 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. FEMALES Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Emergencies	Casualty Department, Bolton Royal Infirmary.
Ambulances	To obtain an ambulance ring BOLTON 23101 (Ambulance Station, Black Horse Street, Bolton).
Midwives	Mrs. G. Whittle, 262, Turton Road, Bradshaw. (Tel. No. Eagley 428).
District Nurses	Miss E. Ainsworth, 462, Darwen Road, Bromley Cross. Mrs. M. Oley, 75, Tottington Road, Harwood.
Health Visitor and School Nurse	Nurse Kay, c/o Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross.
Home and Domestic Helps	The Divisional Health Office, Leigh Road, Leigh.
Children's Officer	Mr. Poor, 142 Walmersley Road, Bury. Tel. Bury 3228/9
Registrar of Births and Deaths	Council Offices, Bromley Cross. Hours of attendance: MONDAY to FRIDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. Closed Saturday
Vaccination	Patient's own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health at the Council Offices, Bromley Cross—WEDNESDAYS, 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Diphtheria Immunisation	Patient's own Doctor or Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Council Offices, Bromley Cross. WEDNESDAYS 11.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Youth Employment Bureau	Health Centre, Chapeltown Road, Bromley Cross

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

This Act gives local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. Where the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner certify that, in the case of a person to whom section 47 (1) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, applies, it is necessary in their opinion that he should be removed without delay from the premises in which he is residing, an application for a removal order may be made immediately to the appropriate magistrates. Any order made under these provisions is valid for a period not exceeding three weeks.

There was no occasion to apply for a removal order during 1960.

The following information has kindly been supplied by the Divisional Medical officer:

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending born in			No. of attendances of children at ages 0 to 4
		1960	1959	1957/54	
Chapeltown Road ..	49	276	94	50	2473
Walsh's Institute ..	26	40	39	19	782
Belmont	11	11	17	10	72

POST-NATAL ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Chapeltown Road: 32 individual women
40 attendances

REQUESTS for reports by the local hospital authorities on the home conditions of chronic, sick and aged persons seeking admission to hospitals have been provided by the health visitors for Turton in 21 cases.

POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH
Immunisations of Vaccinations completed at any time prior to
31st December, 1960

	Against Diphtheria (under 15)	Against Whooping Cough (under 5)	Against Poliomyelitis (all ages)
Turton	1,818	748	2,508
During 1960	516	404	794

WELFARE SERVICES
Domiciliary Care of the Aged

Position at 31st December, 1960

	Estimated number of persons of pensionable age (1951 census)	Ascertained	Known to be living alone
Turton ..	2,150	2,014	422

ANNUAL REPORT

of the Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager, 1960

COUNCIL OFFICES,

BROMLEY CROSS,

NEAR BOLTON

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Turton.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report for the year 1960.

The general form of Annual Reports does not vary from year to year but perusal of the report will shew the continual increase in the volume of work undertaken in the Health and Housing Department. Much of it is statistical, but is the result of persistent effort on the part of all members of the staff. The Cleansing Staff in particular have worked extremely well in spite of difficulties in a shortage of staff due to sickness, house building development and poor weather conditions.

There is of course a great deal of work done as Housing Manager on Council houses, and also in the valuation of property for loans for acquisition and repair, which does not appear as a subject for this Report.

As in previous years new legislation continually appears with emphasis this year on Slaughterhouses, Food Hygiene, Caravans and Housing.

In conclusion, I would tender my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their unfailing support and kind consideration, and to the Officials who have given me their willing co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

WALTER R. WARDLE,

Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly secured from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks. It is of good quality, is a constant supply, and is sufficient in quantity for the parts of the district where the supply reaches.

There is occasional liability to lead solvency, due to the peaty character of the gathering ground. Samples are periodically submitted for analysis, and every possible precautionary method is adopted by the Bolton Corporation to maintain its purity.

The number of dwellings supplied from the public mains direct to the house is 4,532.

Fifteen houses in the Bradshaw district get their water from the Irwell Valley Water Board as they are situated near the Bury water mains.

The remainder are, at the moment, obliged to obtain their supply from shallow wells and springs. Some of these supplies, regarding quality and quantity, are good, but the majority are poor. Constant efforts are made to improve these private supplies.

The time is rapidly approaching when extensions to the public mains may have to be considered.

SAMPLING (WATER)

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL

Samples were obtained for analysis and examination from private and public water supplies used for potable purposes at various premises in the district.

In one case, on sampling the well water to a farm and house, samples proved to be unsatisfactory. the pipe lines were reconstructed, which proved satisfactory.

In a second case the supply pipes to a group of houses were found to be defective. These were repaired and the supply considerably improved.

In a third case the well to a house completely failed. This was abandoned and a new well with electric pump and supply pipes constructed.

In other cases repair or renewal of supply lines have proved helpful and improved the quality.

With regard to the samples taken from the public mains, all the results proved to be satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewage from the Eagley and Egerton Wards was conveyed to the Eagley Sewage Works. These works have now ceased to function and the sewage taken by a main sewer for treatment at Bolton.

The sewage from Belmont Ward is conveyed to the Belmont Sewage Works, and treated by septic tanks and cinder filtration. These works are over 55 years old and require replacement with modern apparatus. Plans, however, have been submitted in which these works will be completely redesigned and rebuilt, but the decision as to commencement rests with the Regional Sewage Board. The works are normally capable of treating 21,469 gallons per day, the approximate yearly flow being 13 million gallons.

Routine inspection, testing, repair and reconstruction of the drainage and sewerage system within the district continues to be done. During the year many properties have been provided with modern drainage systems in lieu of insanitary privy middens, and obsolete types of pail closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The sanitary accommodation at the end of the year, so far as can be reasonably ascertained, consist of:—

4,611 fresh water closets	248 pail closets
200 waste water closets	4,708 galvanised ashbins
66 dry ashpits	132 privy middens
175 cesspools and septic tanks	0 trough closets

A few of the above cesspools are badly constructed and insanitary; efforts are constantly being made to eradicate these and provide properly constructed septic tanks and filters.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN TURTON

	Dec., 1937	Dec., 1945	Dec., 1959	Dec., 1960
Middens	247	236	156	132
Pails (Chemical).. ..	258	296	259	248
Ashpits	1,079	1,026	105	66
Trough closets	36	36	0	0
Waste water closets ..	1,568	1,444	239	200
Ashbins	1,636	1,792	4,495	4,708
Fresh water toilets ..	2,175	2,413	4,269	4,611

From the foregoing it will be seen that in 1945 December, the problem was for me a serious one as the limited amount of moneys available for conversions only allowed for the abolition of approximately 20 waste water toilets and 5 middens per year, and considerably less if Statutory Notice had to be served. In the latter case one half the costs must be paid and not a token amount. Many local authorities have had to pay these costs, but in Turton there have been over 1,250 waste water closets converted to f.w.c's without the service of one single Statutory Notice. It is hoped that the remaining 200 will be abolished within the next two or three years.

With regard to ashpits, nearly all those that are left exist at farms and property situate in the very rural areas. Since 1946 nearly 1,000 of these ashpits have been abolished without any cost to the Council. In addition, it has considerably helped the refuse collection service both in speed of collection and less offensive methods of collection.

The middens and chemical closets (pails) present a different problem. These are situate at houses and farms where there is no main sewerage available. Compulsion to provide f.w.c's cannot be used, so again persuasion is the main approach. In this connection approximately 90 middens have been abolished.

The following is a list of the conversions and installations carried out during the year:—

	During 1960	During 1955/59
Privy closets to fresh water closets	24	45
Privy closets to pail closets	0	0
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	39	449
Pail closets to fresh water closets	11	34
Number of trough closets to fresh water closets..	0	16
Houses at which movable ashbins have been substituted for fixed receptacles	39	219

During the year 8 additional fresh water closets were provided in existing properties and 274 fixed in new houses.

Number of waste water closets found choked, 32.

The conversion of waste water closets and privies to fresh water closets has proceeded steadily, especially in the case of the waste water type. The abolition of privies presents a bigger problem as no sewers are available for connections to be made.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS

Total number of visits (including Housing) during 1960	2,448
Number of re visits... .. .	1,225
„ „ Inspections of Houses	605
„ „ „ „ Dairies	24
„ „ „ „ Schools	15
„ „ „ „ for Rats and Mice	135
„ „ „ „ of Slaughterhouses and Butchers' Shops	432
„ „ Visits re Drainage and Sewerage	203
„ „ „ „ Vermin	3
„ „ Inspections of Workshops, Factories	35
„ „ „ „ Restaurants, Kitchens and Bakehouses, etc. ..	39
„ „ „ „ Licensed Premises	28
„ „ „ „ Shops	13
„ „ „ „ Caravans	127
„ „ „ „ re Water Supplies	27
„ „ Visits re Foodstuffs	87
„ „ „ „ Tips and Refuse Disposal, etc.	167
„ „ „ „ Infectious Diseases	19
„ „ Rooms Disinfected	12
„ „ Complaints Investigated	106
„ „ Visits re Milk Sampling	29
„ „ „ „ Smoke Abatement	28
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	83
„ „ Visits to Baths	99

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Periodical inspections when possible have been made of the Rivers and Streams for sources of pollution. No serious pollutions were found. Where required, inspections and visits are also made in conjunction with the Rivers Board Inspector.

SHOPS ACTS

Supervision of Shops to prevent breach of the provisions of the above Acts is exercised. During the year 13 inspections of all premises coming within the above Acts were made.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

In 1943 the Infestation Order came into force, and the Ministry of Food set up a Departmental Directorate of Infestation Control. This Order, followed by the Damage by Pests Act 1949, reinforced and extended the provisions of the Rats and Mice Destruction Act, 1919, giving Local Authorities some financial assistance, but principally effecting a nation wide attack by scientific methods on rats and mice.

During the year under review investigation and disinfection has proceeded steadily.

Two complete treatments of the Council's sewers, and three treatments of tips and buildings have been undertaken. The results corroborate the findings of previous years, namely, that the degree of infestation in the sewers is exceedingly small and occurs at storm overflows. This is probably due to the sewers being mainly of small bore and nearly always running at 1/2 to 3/4 bore.

SEWER TREATMENT

Treat-ment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of Manholes in system	No. of Manholes baited	Test baits	No. of poison takes	Estimated kill
1	Warfarin ..	295	149	0	25	68
2	Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide..	360	195	0	18	42
		655	344	0	43	110

Visits are also paid to private properties, business premises, farms, etc., for the purpose of eradicating rats and mice.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—MICE. 26 premises visited and treated.

SURFACE INFESTATIONS—RATS

No. of Rodent Operatives employed:—4 part-time
Action taken:—

	Type of Property		
	Non-agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling-houses	All other	
No. of properties in district	4,766	87	200
" " " inspected	184	29	22
Total inspections carried out.. .. .	369	88	36
No. of properties inspected which were infested by:			
RATS: Major	0	1	0
Minor	63	23	11
MICE: Major	0	0	0
Minor	23	3	0
No. of infested properties treated.. .. .	85	27	—
Total treatments carried out (incl. re-treatments)..	88	29	—

The following shews the treatments carried out on the tips.
TREATMENT OF TIPS—RATS

Treatment No.	Bait and poison used	No. of points baited	Estimated kill
1	Zinc Rhosphide	39	20
2	Sausage rusks and zinc phosphide	50	40
3	do.	35	27
		124	87

Poisonous gas was also used in the treatment of 32 holes or runs made by rats.

SUMMARY OF RATS KILLED

Sewer	110
Properties	165
Tips	87
Totals	362

Re-treatments will be vigorously proceeded with.

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke observations were taken during the year. Where excessive emissions of industrial smoke have been noticed the premises were visited and the Management interviewed. The chief cause at the present time is the use of unsuitable and poor quality fuel, combined with poor methods of stoking.

The Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958, retain the previous statutory offence under the Public Health Act, 1936, whereby the emission of dense black smoke for a longer period than two minutes during a thirty minute observation constitutes an offence under the Clean Air Act, 1956. In addition the Regulations prescribe permitted maximum periods for the emission of dark smoke (shade Ringelmann No. 2) varying from 10 to 41 minutes per eight hours' observation, depending upon size of boiler plant and working conditions or any continuous emission of four minutes' dark smoke when soot blowing is not in progress.

Numerous visits continue to be made to boiler plants in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act and as a result a considerable amount of co-operation with combustion and plant engineers and boiler firemen has been maintained.

One certificate was issued under Section 3 of the Act for prior approval for the installation of new boiler plant, which included the height of the chimney. The application was approved

With the exception of black smoke, statutory action is difficult to enforce, as other smoke emissions have to be observed over varying periods up to eight hours, dependent on the size of the plant and the operations undertaken thereon. This means concentrating observations on one chimney over long periods of time.

Existing domestic premises are not in any smoke control area, but all new houses have to be provided with grates or stoves capable of burning smokeless fuels. It is a fact however that although this type of appliance is provided, many householders do not burn the correct type of fuel.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937—PART I OF THE ACT

1.—**INSPECTIONS** for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. on Register (3)	Number of		
			Inspec- tions (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prose- cuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	1	11	12	6	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	2	77	36	5	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	88	48	11	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	M/c line No.	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	Referred		
				To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	4	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	6	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).. ..	7	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—						
(a) Insufficient	9	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	5	5	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	11	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	60	11	11	—	5	—

Notices of 6 outworkers have been received from Bolton Corporation Health Department during 1960 under the provisions of the Factory Act. These premises are suitable for the purpose, and are visited periodically.

CARAVANS

During the year the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 became operative. Part I of the Act provides a licensing system for the establishment and operation of caravans sites and Part II to strengthen the procedure for the enforcement of planning control generally. This Act controls caravans but the licensing provision of the Public Health Act, 1936 are not repealed but are made inapplicable to caravans and will deal only with tents, sheds, etc.

Model standards prescribed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government are used for the conditions which are attached to a site licence.

During the year 26 applications were granted under the terms of the Public Health Act prior to the operation of the New Act. Subsequent to this two applications were made for site licences under the terms etc. of the new Act.

THE SCHOOLS

There are 12 schools in the district which are periodically inspected. Water supply to all these schools is satisfactory. The sanitary accommodation to all the Schools in the area is now satisfactory.

The milk delivered to the schools during 1960 was either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

No school was closed during the year for infectious diseases.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There is a public swimming bath at Egerton owned by the Turton Urban District Council. The bath has a capacity of 24,000 gallons, which is filtered and chlorinated every four hours by Bell's filtration plant. The water is subjected to continuous filtration in a pressure filter of the vertical type. Bath water is passed from the pool via a strainer box which is removed daily for cleansing, and pumped by an electrically operated pump to the filter after the addition of alumino-ferric coagulant. The filter is washed by reversing the direction of the water flow together with breaking up of the sand bed by means of rotating rakes.

A four hour turnover period is worked and the water is heated by means of a calorifier and aerated by means of a Venturi tube device. Sterilisation is achieved by means of marginal chlorination using chlorine gas and a concentration of 0.5 parts per million of water is the operating target. Orthotolidine and pH tests are taken at frequent intervals. Alkilinity is adjusted by means of soda ash which is added prior to filtration and the pH ranges in practice between 7.4 and 7.6.

The Education Authorities now use the baths for a maximum period of eight months in the year. The total attendances of all people using the Baths in a period of nine months is approximately 12,000. The new clothes lockers have been welcomed by adult Bathers, but the Baths are still very short of dressing accommodation.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The collection and disposal of household and trade refuse is now carried out entirely by direct labour.

The abolition of ashpits, which are insanitary relics of the past, receives constant attention. During the year 39 bins have been provided in lieu of fixed receptacles.

Trade refuse from shops, works, etc., is collected for a nominal sum.

One of our beggest troubles is the disposal of the refuse collected. Tipping space, having regard to the size and scattered nature of the area, is very limited; the position being aggravated by the compulsory closing of Foggs Quarry. The transport and length of haulage is giving cause for concern, especially in view of the fact that house refuse is changing in character and rapidly increasing in bulk, which means many more journeys to the tip.

Covering material for the tips is absolutely essential but this commodity is nearly impossible to obtain in any quantity. Many local Mills have closed and the few remaining cannot dispose of their cinders to this Authority due to other demands and length of haulage. During the year a new tip was opened at Brookfold Quarry but here again we are experiencing trouble in obtaining covering material.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1960, shewing a comparison for the years 1958 and 1959.

	1958	1959	1960
Dry ashpits emptied	504	360	225
Privy ashpits emptied	394	505	307
Cesspools	8	9	11
Ashbins emptied	150,429	228,332	250,450
Pails emptied	14,672	15,152	14,490
Trade waste:—			
Bins (fish, offal, etc.).. .. .	3	1	1
Miscellaneous waste removed ..	10 tons	8 tons	12 tons
Total refuse tipped	7,035 tons	8,589 tons	9,224 tons
Number of new bins issued	237	118	146
Number of new pails issued	24	15	7

SALVAGE OF MATERIALS

The continued demand for raw materials has rendered the salvage of all usable materials of the utmost importance, and in order to meet this urgent and vital need, every endeavour is now being made to recover, reclaim and market salvage materials without cost to the rate fund.

How far this is successful will be seen from the following figures:—

<i>Material</i>	<i>Weight collected</i>			<i>Sold for</i>		
	tons	cwts.	qrs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	133	8	0	930	9	6
Kitchen waste	34	2	0	132	2	0
TOTAL	167	10	0	£1062	11	6
Expenses				330	13	1
Credit balance				£732	6	5

From 1948 to 1960 we have recovered and sold £8,206 of salvage, and which has shown a credit balance to the Council of £5,338. It will be realised that the demand for waste paper is constantly varying and at the present time this demand is for very clean paper only. We are selling all that is salvaged in a clean condition, and this year we have collected and disposed of 40 tons more than last year.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

MILK, DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act, 1944, and the Milk (Special Designation) Act, 1949, became operative on the 1st October, 1949.

These Acts transferred the responsibility of clean milk production and the granting of designated milk licences from the local authority to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Local Authorities are left with the distribution side of milk only, including sampling for chemical and bacteriological examination.

Turton has always been a large milk producing area and the Health Committee have rightly encouraged the highest standards in dairy and cowshed construction and clean milk production, which has been helped by regular and personal contact with the farmers concerned by your Inspector.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

There were no suspected cases notified during the year.

MILK SUPPLY

TUBERCLE BACILLI IN MILK

During the year there were no cases of tubercle bacilli found in the samples taken for examination.

Sixteen samples of milk were obtained and submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory, Bolton, and all were found to be satisfactory.

I am indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Bolton, for the information that 26 samples of milk obtained in the Bolton area from farmers producing in Turton, were examined for B. Tuberculosis.

SCHOOL MILK

Sixteen samples of milk were taken from the schools in the Turton area. These samples were examined and found to be free from B. Tuberculosis.

All the milk supplied to the schools is either tuberculin tested or pasteurised.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Number of registered distributors operating from:—

(a) Own dairies in the district	..	..	3
(b) Premises outside the district	..	..	24

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by the local authority during 1960 in respect of:

(Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/1954.

“Tuberculin Tested” Milk.. .. 12

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED) MILK REGULATIONS, 1949/53

No. of licences issued in respect of “Heat Treated” Milk:

Pasteurising plants	..	..	..	..	0
Sterilising plants	..	..	..	..	0
Retail distributors:					
(a) “Pasteurised”	..	..	..	..	24
(b) “Sterilised”	..	..	..	..	23

RAW MILK

Bacteriological examinations:—

No. of samples, 44. No. satisfactory, 44. Unsatisfactory, Nil.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are four private slaughterhouses in the district, which are distributed in the following wards:—

Bradshaw	Eagley	Edgworth	Egerton	Tctal
1	1	1	1	= 4

During the year the Council licensed four private slaughterhouses in order to allow some facilities in the area which is situate some miles distant from the nearest abattoir. Every animal killed is inspected, and the following carcasses, with all organs and offal, were seen and inspected:—

	Cattle excl. cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	424	0	4	2,068	23	0
Number inspected	424	0	4	2,068	23	0
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned . .	Nil	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	69	0	0	153	3	0
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	16.5%	0	0	7.4%	13%	0
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned . .	Nil	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	0	0	0	3	0
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis . .	0.47%	0	0	—	14.1%	0
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	0	0	0	0	0
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Generalised and totally condemned	0	0	0	0	0	0

The following meat was condemned as being unfit for human consumption:—
261 lbs. liver and edible offal; 4 lbs. meat.

SWINE FEVER

There were two farms placed under restriction during the year. being contacts of an outbreak in Bolton.
All stocks were quarantined and the usual controls implemented.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

322 items of frozen foods were surrendered being unfit when a refrigerator cabinet developed a mechanical fault.
During the year 133 visits were made to butchers' shops, miscellaneous food shops and food preparation premises which were found to be kept in conformity with Regulations.

SAMPLING, FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

I give below details of samples obtained under the provisions of the above Act in the Urban District of Turton during 1960.
A total of 75 samples was obtained, consisting of 52 samples of milk, 7 of which were Channel Islands milk, and 23 others, comprising:

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Gravy Browning | 1 Coffee Extract |
| 1 Chemical Food | 1 Pudding Mix |
| 2 Sauces | 2 Fresh Fruit |
| 1 Cocktail Sauges | 1 Iodine |
| 3 Tea | 1 White Pepper |
| 1 Canned Beer | 1 Semolina |
| 3 Lard | 1 Vegetable (Dehydrated) |
| 1 Margarine | 2 Dried Sago |

I give below details of samples upon which the County Analyst gave an adverse report:—

Type of Sample	Result of Analysis	Action taken
1 Gravy Browning	The ingredients were found to be contrary to legal standard.	Manufacturers informed by letter.
1 Chemical Food	The iron and calcium ingredients were below the B.P. Standard.	All stocks had been sold when manufacturer visited.
1 Margarine	The product was low in Vitamin A content.	No action was taken in this case.

FOOD PREMISES AND REGISTRATION

	No.
General grocers and provision dealers	56
Greengrocers and fruiterers	9
Fishmongers (all combined with other trades)	
Meat shops	29
Bakers and/or confectioners	39
Fried fish shops	6
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, etc.	24
Licensed premises, clubs, restaurants, etc.	38
Others	20

No. of food premises by type registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, or under local Acts:—

Fish and chip shops	6
Cooked meats	15
Ice cream	25

Food Poisoning

There were no notified cases of food poisoning during the year.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

There were no exclusions under the provisions of these regulations, from taking part in or handling in any way the milk production at a farm.

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Activities during the year in this important sphere of public health work have continued due to the neglect of property repairs and the unwillingness of owners to carry out these repairs because of costs.

The tables below give particulars of action taken.

Number of houses of all classes.. ..	4,766
Number of council houses completed	0
Number of council flats completed ..	0
Number of private dwellings erected	274
Number of private flats erected.. ..	0

1 Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

- 1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts 406
- (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose 436
- 2. Number of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.. .. . 11
- 3. Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 390

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	362
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3 Action under Statutory Power during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notice:

- (a) By owners 13
- (b) By local authority in default of owner 0

(b) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings accepted ..	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of formal or informal procedure	11

(c) Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0

4. Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958 — Improvement Grants:—

(a) (1) Number of Schemes submitted:

(a) By private individuals	66
(b) By the local authority	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected	65

(b) (1) Number of schemes approved:

(a) Of private individuals	64
(b) Of the local authority	0
(2) Number of dwelling houses affected	63
(3) Number of additional separate dwellings provided	0

(c) Work completed	44
----------------------------	----

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, is being administered in the district and during the year 18 private properties have been made fit by the owners after loans have been advanced by the Council.

Approximately eight years ago the Council made me responsible for the purposes of Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949, in which moneys can be loaned for the repair, improvement, alteration, acquisition, construction and enlarging of houses and the conversion of buildings into houses; and some five years for the purposes of Section 20 (as amended) of the Housing Act, 1949, respecting grants towards the costs of approved modernisation of old property.

Standard Grants—Action during year:—

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Submitted to local authority	39	39
Approved by local authority	35	35
Work completed	13	13

Since the inception of the Grant schemes, 328 cases of Discretionary Grants and 74 cases of Standard Grants have been accepted. Of these 257 have been completed. The total amount paid or to be at the present time paid, amounts to approximately £62,000. The general effect is that of considerably lessening the numbers of properties to be dealt with by Slum Clearance or Housing Act. Procedure for dealing with the individual unfit, and also generally raising the standard of housing in the area and the preservation of some of its character by keeping in existence stone built properties. For the future it may be said that we estimate there are still nearly 800 houses which could apply for grant aid, even if it meant the installation of a washbasin, only.

Rent Act, 1957

No. of applications received for issue of Certificate of disrepair ..	1
„ „ undertakings received from landlords	1
„ „ certificates issued	0
„ „ applications for revocation	1
„ „ certificates revoked	1

INSECT PESTS

Insect pests found in houses and other premises include many species. Advice and help in methods of control and extermination are given and insecticide, including D.D.T., is available.

DISINFESTATION (BED BUGS)

Particulars of action taken in 1960:—

No. of houses found to be infested:

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Other houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

No. of houses disinfested:

(a) Council houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
(b) Other houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs:

Stripping of wallpaper, thoroughly spraying walls and ceilings with insecticide. Repeated after seven days; bedsteads, springs, etc., treated with insecticide. All defective plaster hacked off and made good.

State name of fumigant or insecticide used and efficiency thereof:

Parafogs—D.D.T.

Killgercide, containing 5 per cent D.D.T.

Rodescu, containing 5 per cent D.D.T. and pyrethrum.

Method employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removed to Council houses:

Inspection of belongings and spraying as above if such were required.

Is work of disinfestation carried out by local authority or by a contractor?

(a) By Council on their own property.

(b) In other cases, owner or occupier is provided with material at cost or the work is done on signed order by the Council workmen. Advice is always given by the Public Health Inspector.

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS

The chief requirements of the district are, in my opinion:—

- (1) Provision of public conveniences at suitable points.
- (2) The paving and making good of back streets.
- (3) Clearance of the few remaining completely unfit houses.
- (4) Extension of water mains.
- (5) Making fit and bringing up to standard of the partially unfit house by wider use of the grant aid schemes.
- (6) Abolition of the remaining W.W.C.s and privies.

